

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XI.—NO. 14.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 505.

### The Household.

#### Letter from "Contributor."

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Good morning, friends; this is a busy morning with us, we are preparing to start to the State fair to-morrow, and will no doubt give you a passing thought as we glide by in one of those elegant coaches, drawn by an Herculean steam horse, that we read so much about. There—we just now heard him give one of his peculiar whistles as he went puffing by. A scientific horse to be sure.

We are going via Lawrence, and shall try hard to get a glimpse of the dear old city, the "Boston of Kansas." "Cradle of liberty" to the people of this commonwealth. Although many of us were nurtured in far off states, we all feel proud of this, and are deeply interested in its welfare.

Mr. Detective, please, it was not us, but that what do you call him? that gave our peace offering to —. It was originally intended for he you call his imp. There, I didn't say that word, did I?

Myrtle, Dr. Chase says a small quantity of green sage will cause those ants to disappear. Or wash the shelves in alum water.

CONTRIBUTOR.

STANLEY, Kans., Sept. 29, 1881.

#### Self-Control in Society.

From Andrew's American Queen.

Good breeding gives us certain definite rules, and while these are observed, society is possible, else it disintegrates. But we may, without losing self-respect, exercise a vast self-control, and not show that we distrust people, nor that we vastly like them; we need not wear our hearts on our sleeves for daws to peck at. Members of the same family should never quarrel in public. This is often done by two sisters of uncertain tempers, and the crowd laughs. The French have a proverb about this, perhaps too well known to be quoted. Never show that you feel a slight. This is worldly wise as well as christian, for no one but a mean person will put a slight on another, and such a person always profoundly respects the one who is unconscious of his feeble spite. Never resent publicly a lack of courtesy; it is in the worst taste. What you do privately about dropping such an acquaintance must be left to yourself. To a person of noble mind the contests of society must ever seem poor and furious as they think of these narrow enmities and low political maneuvers, but we know that they exist and that we must meet them. Temper, detraction and small spite are as vulgar on a Turkey carpet and in a palace as they are in a tenement house; nay, worse, for the educated contestants know better. We must reflect philosophically that it takes all sorts of people to make a world; and there are good people, rank and file; there are also pirates who will board the best ships, and traitors in every army, and we must be ready for them all. Never show a factious or peremptory irritability in small things. Be patient if a friend keeps you waiting. Bear, as long as you can, heat or a draught, rather than make others uncomfortable. Do not be fussy about your precedence rights; yield a disputed point of precedence. All society has to be made up of these concessions; they are your unnumbered friends in the long run. We are not always wrong when we quarrel; but if we meet our deadliest foe at a friend's house we are bound to treat him with perfect civility. That is neutral ground. Never, by word or look, disturb your hostess; this is an occasional duplicity which is ordered by the laws of society. And, in all honesty, cultivate a graceful salutation, not too familiar in a crowd. Do not kiss your friend in a crowd; be grave and decorous always. Burke said that manners were more important than laws. "Manners are what vex or soothe, comfort or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like the air we breathe." A salutation may have a great deal of meaning in it. It may say, "I respect you, and wish you well." It may say, "I love you." It may say "I hate you." In a crowd it should simply say the first. The bow of a young lady should be maidenly, quiet, not too demonstrative, yet not too cold or forbidding. The salutation of a man to a woman cannot be too respectful. It is to be feared that "old-fashioned courtesy" has no place in our fashionable society. There is either coldness or too great familiarity. The manners of young men are apt to be too careless. They emulate the manners of men of the age too much, not remembering they should carry in their gentle ways

the good manners of all ages. A lady should remember that when a woman's salutation ceases to be delicate, elegant and finished she steps down from her throne and throws away her scepter. There is no salutation, however, more displeasing than that of a too effeminate and flattering subservency. "He bows too low," should never be said. Avoid being a snob, in private as in a crowd.

### State News.

#### Stanley Budget.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

That "cloud" spread over the heavens and refreshed the thirsty earth by falling in bountiful showers. One of them was intermingled with hail stones, some of which were as large as walnuts, they did but little damage, however.

Thrashing machines can be heard on every hand.

Farmers very busy sowing wheat. There will not be as large an acreage this year as last, judging from hearsay.

Mr. McElivan and family moved last week to Baldwin City, to educate their children. They belonged to "Tomahawk," from which their familiar voices and faces, but voices particularly, will be sadly missed in grange and Sabbath school. We congratulate Baldwin on her acquisition.

Farmers continue to have grain, onions, fruit, etc., take "feet" and walk off, but know not whether it goeth, or who taketh it off.

The average daily sales of the Stanley Grange Store last month was seventy-five dollars. So says Agent Burton. More anon.

#### PERSEVERANCE.

STANLEY, Kans., Sept. 28, 1881.

Belle Plaine has a water work association. Wild plums sell at Fredonia at \$1 per bushel.

Fort Scott manufactures woolen socks for the Leadville market.

Anderson county was visited by a shower of chinch bugs last week.

Greeley, Anderson county, is booming, if we can believe the Tribune.

Wano, Cheyenne county, is talking about the coming Central Branch.

Chanute has had a fire which consumed buildings mostly of small value.

There is to be a reunion of the First Kansas battery at Ottawa, about Christmas.

C. A. Bliss invests sixteen hundred dollars in the new Baptist church at Winfield.

The old settlers reunion at the Dickinson county fair was quite largely attended.

The Doniphan county jail is destitute of inmates for the first time in two and a half years.

Mr. L. J. Fuller, of Anderson county, has a field of corn which averaged eighty bushels to the acre.

The public schools at Alma, Wabaunsee county, have been suspended on account of diphtheria.

There are twenty-one bona fide homesteaders now living in Cheyenne county, or a population of 105.

An immense amount of hay has been put up in Smith county, the crop being much better than last year.

A boy and a match were the recent cause of a barn and several tons of hay being destroyed in Winfield, Cowley county.

Charles Linn and Wm. Caldwell, who formerly kept livery stable at Larned, lately sold a mine in Colorado for \$50,000.

Summer county loomed up right well with one hundred and twenty-five old soldiers in the grand procession at Topeka.

Duff, the man who killed young Gove Bishop, formerly of Salina, at Las Vegas, was killed in an attempt to break jail.

A confidence man was recently arrested at Topeka while in the act of receiving \$100, on a bogus bond, but was afterwards released.

Five mad dogs have been roving about in the vicinity of Dover, Wabaunsee county, and Mr. Arthur Sage, of that section was bitten by one.

The railroad company will build the round-house at Dodge City as soon as the title to the land on which the building is to be located is obtained.

Some peaches and plums raised in Sedgewick county, Kansas, were exhibited at the Davenport, Iowa, fair as Iowa fruit, and took the first premium.

Peaches are much more abundant in the Walnut and Arkansas valleys than in Eastern Kansas, and sell at from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel.

Manhattan has voted \$2,000 for a school house for colored children. It will be built on the site of the Pioneer school, with the stone of that old landmark.

The Yates Center News says from indications there will be but little wheat sown in Woodson county. The farmers are generally afraid of chinch bugs.

Oswego is such a good town for lawyers that a bar association was formed a few days since. All the attorneys were not present, but thirteen "signed the constitution."

A gentleman named Houck, living near Americus, Lyon county, has a monstrosity in the shape of a pig with but three legs and more than usual intelligence.

Col. Jetmore, of Topeka, made a very able speech in Newton last week advocating the enforcement of the temperance law, and met with a warm and enthusiastic reception.

In the equestrian contest at the Clyde fair between Miss Delane, of Clyde, and Miss Mullin, of Concordia, the latter was severely injured by being thrown from her horse.

The Grand Central Hotel at Dodge City was entered while the occupants were asleep and \$300, in cash and checks, several watches, jewelry and clothing was taken. J. H. Gould was arrested on suspicion.

A big snake which several persons claim to have seen near Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county, is creating considerable excitement and consternation there. It is reported to be all the way from ten to twenty feet long.

It is reported that the Union Pacific Railroad company has purchased the Scandia branch of the Missouri Pacific, and that trains will soon be run direct from Junction City to Scandia.

A considerable scarcity of labor exists in Greenwood county. The large quantity of hay to be put up there has required more than the usual number, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting it all in.

Prairie fires are reported as still raging in all parts of the country, and in a good number of cases the starting of them is traced to malicious persons for whom hanging is too good. The amount of property destroyed is appalling.

The Cherryvale News says that Mr. George Blud, who is well known there, and was a common day laborer, now resides in splendor in Kansas City, having fallen heir to a large amount of money through the death of his uncle.

The Caldwell Post says: "The rain of Monday and Tuesday causeth the ranch man to smile loudly when thinking of the vast amount of good it will do the range. Late pasturage and a mild winter will put thousands of dollars into the hands of the lucky stock men."

The explosion of a freight engine on the M., K. & T. railroad, about a mile west of Labette, a few days since, killed George Adams, the engineer; Salmon Bailey, the fireman; and two others, Jack Denny and L. H. O'Neill, both railroad men. The train was totally wrecked, nearly all the cars being thrown from the track.

In Wichita a large number of persons have been arrested for violation of the liquor law, and it is thought the cases will occupy the greater part of the time of the district court. This state of things seems to be pretty general over the state, and in Topeka the civil cases, which number about 500, will be rather slighted.

A bottle of what was supposed to be lager beer was purchased by a lady of Wyandotte in order to use it as evidence of guilt when the trial should come off. At the specified time the bottle was opened, and amid the close attention of judge and jury the contents were examined and found to be water. The case was dismissed.

A man who lives near Westphalia, Anderson county, alighted from his horse to assist a neighbor in fighting a prairie fire, and after being engaged in this way for about two hours, he returned to his horse to find that the fire had extended to a haystack in the immediate vicinity, and completely destroyed both haystack and horse.

Frank Beedle, living near Wilson, Ellsworth county, imbibed altogether too much of the prohibited and made himself so unbearably offensive to his neighbor, George Barnes, that the latter pounded him over the head with an

old pistol till he was scarcely recognizable. He will be perhaps a wiser man hereafter, let us hope, and fight shy of the fiery fluid.

A little invalid daughter of Mr. John Hodgins living near Centralia, Nemaha county, while wandering in her mind last week escaped from the house and disappeared before she was missed. She was found ten miles from her starting point next morning, some kind people having taken her in and cared for her till her father appeared. She is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

A little nine-year-old boy of Lyon county, became offended at his parents because they would not allow him to go to church with them to Burlingame, saddled up a large horse and rode a distance of thirty miles to Emporia sleeping one night in a fence corner. On his return he was taken care of by a family who gave him the first food he had had since he started. The news was conveyed to Mr. J. W. Rullison, his anxious father, and the little wanderer was taken safely home.

Cherryvale, Montgomery county, was greatly excited on the 2d inst., by a shooting affray over a game of cards at 1 o'clock on that morning. The party who did the shooting answers to the cognomen of Jim Cole, and lives three miles west of Cherryvale. The recipient of the ball was Prof. Charles Painter, a horse tamer from Winfield, Cowley county; the ball entered the right side near the fifth rib, and proved fatal. Painter was thankful that time was given him for repentance, and advised everyone to quit cards and liquor. Cole skulked for the brush near his father's place, but was captured before night.

The Alma News contains the following: "On Tuesday, September 20th, Mr. Minehart, of Newbury township, lost by prairie fire fifteen wheat stacks, said to contain about 2,500 bushels. About 200 yards from the stack some trash was being burnt off the field, from whence the fire got from under control, resulting as above." Also the following: "Mr. Cartwright informs us that he and his family have this season killed 150 snakes, 75 of which were rattlers. It will be remembered that one of his little boys was bitten by a rattle-snake early in the season, and by the prompt application of an onion and plantain poultice, his life was saved."

The cyclone that passed near Emporia, Kans., on the afternoon of the 29th is described as one of the most destructive that ever visited that section of the state. It was preceded by a torrent of rain that quickly saturated the parched ground and made the ravines run like rivers. After the rain had subsided there arose in the west about 6:30 p. m., dark and greenish looking clouds that gathered in force and fury until at a point a few miles west of Emporia the storm commenced its destructive work. The cyclone traveled north, and left in its track many ruined homes. The dead bodies of four persons have been found, and the loss of property is very great.

#### Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where and dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number no doubt are not on the list which any one would confer a favor on us by reporting:

Anderson	.....	Garnett	.....	Oct. 4-6
Butler	.....	El Dorado	.....	Oct. 4-6
Davis	.....	Junction City	.....	Oct. 4-7
Greenwood	.....	Eureka	.....	Oct. 4-8
Montgomery	.....	Independence	.....	Oct. 6-8
Ottawa	.....	Minneapolis	.....	Oct. 4-6
Salina	.....	Salina	.....	Oct. 5-7

#### Cattle Sick on Cane.

From the Wa-Keeney World.

Messrs. Bright & Son, of the Saline valley, think cattle should not be allowed to eat the second growth of sorghum, after a frost, as it is generally fatal, being nearly as quick as strychnine. Last Sunday, by accident, a lot of cattle got into Mr. Bright's sorghum for about fifteen minutes. Four were immediately taken sick, and one, a valuable animal, died in less than thirty minutes. The others were saved by a drenching composed of one pint of salt in a quart of water, with half the dose repeated in fifteen minutes.

#### Sheep in Kansas.

From the Leroy Reporter.

The recent state fair has demonstrated the fact that Kansas will soon stand prominent among the states of the union in her sheep industry. Of course it is well understood that the best flocks of Vermont, Canada, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri have furnished to Kansas the stock from which our best flocks are grown. But even the common scrubby sheep,

imported from New Mexico and Arkansas, have, by a judicious process of "crossing," produced some wonderful results. A good Vermont ram, with a flock of the most inferior Mexican stock, will produce a good, large, healthy progeny with an excellent staple of wool.

#### Sheep in Harper County.

From the Times.

A close estimate of the number of sheep now held in this county shows that there are about 900,000. The most of these have been brought in during the past summer and will be held here during the winter. The majority of them are graded sheep, though many herds of thoroughbreds are being brought in. This insures a much better grade of sheep than have heretofore been found in the West, and shows what an increased prominence sheep raising is assuming. We predict that Harper county will hereafter take the lead in sheep raising. No county in the state offers better advantage for the business, and there is no industry that brings as quick returns or as large profits on the capital invested as does this.

#### Two Much Carelessness.

From the Florence Herald.

The annual curse of these western prairies was to be seen very distinctly in the north last Sunday evening. Need we refer to a prairie fire? The whole region on Middle creek, in the northern part of this county, was swept over by one of these destructive fires doing considerable damage. No houses were destroyed, but many of the farmers lost all their hay and out-buildings, and in a few instances, came very near taking the dwelling houses. The cause of the fire was by a careless person burning the grass around his own house and allowing it to escape. People can not be too careful with these fires, especially when the grass is as dry as now, and severe justice should be dealt to all who thus allow a fire to escape from their control.

#### Chase County Casualties.

From the Leader.

John Mechelson of Jacob's creek, had about fifteen tons of hay burned up on Saturday last, by a prairie fire. Such results from prairie fires should be a warning to every body.

W. Harris of Diamond creek, had one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat which he was having thrashed and the straw of the same, burnt up by a spark from the engine that worked the thrashing machine.

A couple of movers, in a wagon, while passing up Main street, just west of Broadway, last Monday, had a gun accidentally discharged. One man was shot whose hair and skull was so thick that they flattened the shot.

#### Notes from the Capital.

From the Topeka Commonwealth.

Large quantities of hay are being put up in Shawnee county.

The October term of the supreme court will begin next Tuesday.

The state reform school has about forty inmates. Seven or eight were sent from this county.

Col. Irving has collected \$101.50 for the Garfield monument fund. This amount has been turned over to Hon. John Francis, treasurer.

Large numbers of men are being sent west to work on the extensions of the Santa Fe road. Mr. Lantry sends about twenty-five a day.

McGinnis, who is charged with swindling the A. T. & S. F. railroad company, has not appeared for trial at the district court. He was released on bail.

A fine specimen of Kansas cotton is on exhibition in the executive department. It was grown in Chautauque county by a colored man. It is over five feet high, and its fine growth furnishes evidence that this plant can be successfully cultivated in Kansas.

Petitions addressed to the board of county commissioners, asking them to sell the Shawnee county fair grounds to the Kansas State fair association for \$100, are being circulated about town and receiving numerous signers. Major Billings obtained 500 names on the west side of Kansas avenue yesterday.

The charter was filed yesterday in the office of the secretary of state for the Kansas Southern and Texas railroad company, in the state of Kansas. This proposed railway is to run from McPherson county, via Sterling, Medicine Lodge, etc., to the south line of Barbour county. Estimated distance, 225 miles. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. Place of business, Sterling, Rice county, Kans.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1881.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.  
 Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
 Henry James, of Indiana.  
 D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
 S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.  
 Treasurer—W. P. Popejoy, Topeka.  
 Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
 W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

All Patrons are cordially invited to contribute items of interest to the grange, which occur in their immediate neighborhood, for publication in this department.

## Study the principles of co-operation.

We must have more extended discussions of co-operative questions, and the grange meetings are excellent opportunities. Let the discussions cover the whole field.

When we consider the painful experiences of the farmer's life day after day, the anxieties concerning the future of his up-growing children, and in fact all that constitutes his daily anxieties and natural longings, is it not wonderful that the principle of co-operation has been so long unknown, and now that it has obtained a foothold does it not embrace every farmer and his family as workers and advocates?

## State Farmer's Alliance.

At 9 o'clock, 21st inst. President W. S. Curry called the meeting to order and thirty-one delegates representing about fifty subordinate alliances responded to their names. After listening to the reports of the secretary and treasurer and referring them to financial committee adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon under the order of new business N. G. Gill offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That we authorize and urge the members of the alliance in every county in the state to push forward the organization of subordinate alliances in their own and adjacent counties.

In the evening Jasper Needham, of Missouri, made an interesting address after which the meeting was called to order and the following resolution, presented by J. D. James, was adopted as read:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed, when making out the semi-annual list of subordinate alliances, to place a cross (X) after the secretaries' name of all those subordinate alliances which have not paid for their charter, and a star (\*) after the secretaries' names of all subordinate alliances which have not paid up their per capita tax.

## In the Grange Meetings.

Correspondence to Exchange.

I attended a meeting of wideawake men and women in—. There was plenty of talking by different members. There seemed to be none prepared on any subject. The remarks and discussions were often wandering and often to little purpose. They lacked a point. The remarks were not well concentrated on one or two different points.

A grange, like an army, need skillful officers, who shall economize their forces and use every man to the best advantage. After learning to talk in a public meeting, the next important thing is to cut down the remarks, using only most valuable ideas. For every meeting there should be some definite course marked out beforehand. Do not trust to the inspiration of any of your members, or that something, by chance, will turn up to make the meeting interesting and instructive; such meetings will often be dull and tedious. The best meetings will always come from the best efforts of some who were prepared before they entered the hall. In making up programmes, do not forget to call out all the young folks in some capacity or other, a part on one occasion and a part on another. Let the lecturer have the name and, post-office address of every member. Give them something to do and they will generally be found willing and ready to do it. By taking some part they will retain an interest and act as though the grange was a part of their possession, as it really should be. It is better to make thorough preparation and have a good meeting once in two or three weeks than to have them oftener and have little interest.

It is a good plan to lay out work for the year, or for most of a year, at one time. It will take less time and effort

than it will to make up one programme at a time. Some of our best farmers' clubs make up and print a programme for every meeting in the year. Every member has a copy. If he happens to miss one meeting he knows what is coming the next and the next. It often works well to have standing committees, continuing for a year, to look after and occasionally make brief reports on certain topics, as a committee on live stock, or cattle, or farm crops, buildings, roads, etc.

As before observed, to interest all, care must be used in selecting topics to get those on a variety of subjects, and these should be suited to the time of the year. If wheat is the subject for discussion, let every one bring a sample or two, in the straw or threshed, and so of each subject. Specimens on the table will always interest and call out questions.

Strive to make everything thorough, lively and on time. Punctuality is too much neglected by many of our farmers. No real business man will ever be negligent in this respect. Call to order as soon as the time arrives if there are no more than three present. These can adjourn for a short time till the others come in, but those coming in later should know that they have kept others waiting. There is no lesson that the grange can teach which will be of more use to the farmer than the one of punctuality in filling all engagements.

It will add variety and importance to have now and then a speaker from abroad, but no grange can be kept alive by any one, two or three speakers, no matter who they are, even if they are the best speakers who ever appeared before a body of farmers. Send a delegate now and then to some other wide awake grange to gather new ideas, and let him make a full report.

Again I say, what you all know, that to make the meetings profitable some men must do a great deal of hard work. They must not feel discouraged at this, but rather proud of it, that they are capable of doing so much good. Will it pay those who do the hard work? Yes, and pay well. An effort of this kind will always re-act for good on the person making it.

There is a wide range of topics to select from; for instance, the various kinds of domestic animals, from the horse and cow down to birds and trees. Then other topics are equally appropriate, as drainage, rotation of crops, fencing, tools, best way to manage weeds, the construction and management of hot-beds, tree-planting, making roads, each of the farm crops and garden crops. A place and time must be given to household topics. Choose definite subjects rather than those of a general nature.

In my remarks on programmes some use has been made of a recent article of mine on farmers' clubs, printed in the Rural New Yorker.

As you work in the grange, "Remember that good things come slowly." You can not shake off old habits and put on new ones all at once. It takes a long time to bring about any great reform.

I close with two mottoes which are worth a place in the mind of every Patron and on the wall of every hall. "The man who thinks the most enjoys the most." "Agriculture advances with the improved condition of our common schools." Or, as Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University puts it, "As education advances in the locality, agriculture improves in the same ratio." Or again, farming will rank high or low in proportion to the brains employed.

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 General Western Agent.  
**DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.**

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 All the Old-Fashioned Cars.  
 All the Dirty-faced wax figures.  
 All the Old, Ragged, Rotten Canvases.  
 All the Stuffed Birds and Monkeys.  
 All the Stuffed Murmaids and Mud Turtles.  
 All the Useless Time-worn Harness.

All the Old worn-out wagons.  
 All the Old, Dilapidated Cages.  
 All the Dirty-faced wax figures.  
 All the Threadbare wardrobe.  
 All the Broken Poles and Fuzzy Ropes.  
 All the Repulsive Stuffed Snakes.  
 All the Aged and Spavined Horses.  
 All gone under the Auctioneer's hammer.  
 Sold for any price to the highest bidder.

FOR FULL TEN YEARS OR MORE

They have done service, but the old must give place to the new.

## WE CANNOT AFFORD OLD AND DECAYED CIRCUS PROPERTY.

## WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT:

Any Automatic Museum Stuff.  
 Any Death-inviting hot air Balloons.  
 Any Iggeniously-arranged "Crying Babies."  
 Any Stuffed Ferocious Wild Beasts or  
 Any so-called Flying Machines.  
 Any Misnamed "Sleeping Beauties."  
 Any Automatic Monkey or "Gideon bands."  
 Any work of the Taxidermist at all.

## WHAT WE HAVE GOT:

Every Curiosity a Liking, Breathing Surprise.

## THE SEVEN GIANT WONDERS!

Representing as many phases of monster animal life.

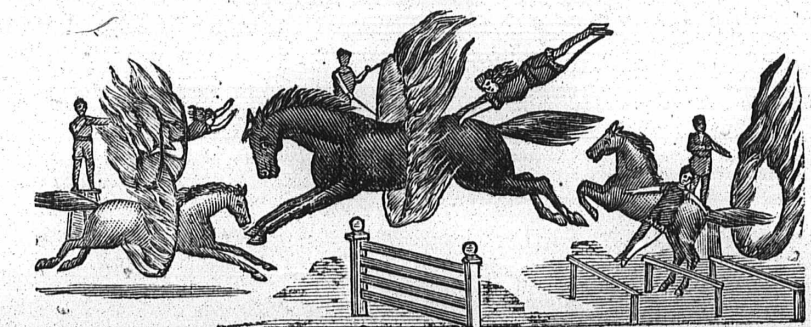
## The Largest Menagerie in the World!

With specimens of every animal, bird and reptile found in the leaves of natural history.

## GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE

The smallest Married Mites on earth, and an unexampled array of curious sights for the child world.

MORE CHAMPION ATHLETES, WRESTLERS,  
 TUMBLERS, LEAPERS, RIDERS AND  
 AERIAL STARS THAN



## ALL OTHER SHOWS COMBINED!

## SPECIAL WARNING!

Every night since this Marvelous Consolidation of Exhibitions opened (except a few which were stormy) hundreds, and frequently thousands of ladies and gentlemen have been TURNED AWAY for want of room. Thus many are continually disappointed in not seeing the show at all, because we never admit more than can see comfortably. Our expenses are so enormous we dare not usually remain but one day in a place, and therefore the best way to secure admission and good seats is to attend the 2 o'clock afternoon exhibitions. They are EXACTLY THE SAME as those of the evening.

The afternoon performance is especially intended to accommodate our country friends, families, children, aged persons and select parties, who desire to avoid the rush of multitudes who swarm at the night exhibitions.

ADMISSION - - - - 50 CENTS  
 CHILDREN, UNDER 9 YEARS - 25 CENTS.  
 RESERVED SEATS - EXTRA.

We never advertise an act, feature or curiosity which we do not exhibit—remember this. All roads centering into the city run excursion trains at low rates of fare.

Tickets can be purchased the days of exhibition at ROSS' E. E. TICKET OFFICE at the usual slight advance.

Will exhibit at TOPEKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12th.  
 KANSAS CITY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14th.



## GEORGE AND REUBEN.

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Two brothers named Green—  
George and Reuben—were seen  
At work every day in their mill;  
And outside the sacks,  
Ranged in old-fashioned stacks,  
Their industry showed and their will.

All day ran the wheel,  
Turning corn into meal—  
Upon them prosperity smiled;  
The money rolled in  
With a musical din—  
A din which their hearing beguiled.

Yet once Reuben thought,  
As his cottage he sought:  
"I'm tired of the mill—it's a bore.  
With my money I know  
To the town I may go,  
And quickly make fifty times more."

"Into stocks I shall go;  
Then no labor I'll know,  
And the money'll roll in a trice.  
My praise all will kneel;  
Like a nabob, I'll dwell  
In a palace of fabulous price."

He asked George to join  
In his venture for coin,  
But George simply laughed and was still;  
And that very night  
Reuben sold out his right  
To his brother, and left the old mill.

To the city he went,  
With his prospects content,  
Saying mills never turn Fortune's wheel;  
While George from the mill  
Watched the kernels of corn  
And the oats turn to saleable meal.

Reuben went into stocks,  
And he felt fortune's shocks—  
For all he invested he lost.  
His capital low  
To his vision did show  
The sum his experience cost.

He fretted all day,  
Became haggard and gray,  
And cynical, though in his prime;  
He never dreamed that  
George was jolly and fat,  
While the mill ran along on full time.

The story is told  
Soon he squandered his gold—  
He's poor as a church-mouse to-day;  
He walks through the street  
With old shoes on his feet—  
A picture of wreck and decay.

By peace and content—  
Had he known what is meant—  
To-day he full happy would feel;  
He'd be merry and fat,  
And he'd wear a white hat,  
And his wealth would roll on with the wheel.

Though sad is his fate,  
He's but met the harsh fate  
Of them upon every head  
Who leave what they know,  
And pig-headedly go  
Into something they don't understand.

## DIANTHA.

A Romance of Real Life in Kansas.

BY FORESTER GROVE.

## IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER IV.

## THE SEARCH.

We left Diantha's father busily engaged at a game of cards, in which the boys were deeply interested, of course, and were watchful but silent lookers on.

Her mother was quietly eating her supper in the kitchen, but Diantha had slipped out so quietly that she did not miss her until she had finished eating, when turning to address her, she found she was alone.

Hurriedly, and with excitement in her voice, she opened the sitting-room door and asked, "Is Diantha in there?"

Mr. Puthimout sprang suddenly to his feet, as he answered, "No! Why?"

"Because I missed her just this minute, and she is not here."

"By—!" exclaimed, Mr. P., "I'll bet she has gone at last," he thundered, "and you know all about it. You'll be sorry for this, madam."

In vain Mrs. P. insisted that she was innocent. "Don't be standing 'round here, prating," he almost shrieked, "go to her trunk and see if her clothes are there."

She flew to the trunk and raised the lid, but nothing was there save a pile of patchwork, that told no tales.

Their supposition was too true; she had flown and taken all her clothing with her.

He rushed to the door like one wild. "Diantha!" he called again and again. But all the response he got was the whistling of the chilly March wind through the trees. Out in the darkness he flew, as he called to the boys to follow with a light. Hastily they improvised lanterns or torches (it was these lights which she saw when she quickened her pace in the previous chapter). Up, down, every where; in the fence corners, they searched, but all in vain.

"Some one has helped her away; she was so timid she would never go alone!" Thus Mr. Puthimout reasoned to himself. "If I find out who, they shall suffer for it," he repeated. "I'll let them know I'm not to be fooled with. But who would have thought she had so much grit?"

Quickly he dispatched the boys to the neighbors, while he himself took one of the young men and made for Mrs. Snooks', as he supposed it was them who had helped her off.

A bright fire was burning in the kitchen. Supper was steaming on the table, when I was startled by a loud rap at the door; summoning all my courage I stepped to the door and opened it.

"Good evening, Mrs. Snooks," said a man's voice, which I recognized as my interesting neighbor.

"Good evening," I answered. "Wont you come in?"

"Haven't time," he answered. "Have you seen Di. to-night?"

"No. Why? She isn't gone, is she?"

"Yes she is. Where is Mr. Snooks?" he said, suddenly coming in.

"He has gone to a neighbors on an errand. I am looking for him back every minute," I answered. "Walk into the other room, gentlemen, and take chairs."

They obeyed, and I noticed Mr. P. peered into every corner.

"You surprise me," I said. "When did Di. go?"

"To-night," he answered. "Hasn't she been here?" he again queried.

"No indeed," I replied. "I have not seen her since she was here the other day."

"That letter is what done the deed," he said. "What made you write it?" he asked.

"Well, I hardly know why; because I could not get around it, I guess. She said her ma was willing," I plainly told him just what she had told me, and what I had told her, even to the advice I gave his daughter; "but I had no idea she would go so soon," I added.

"She has some of her daddies grit," he said, and for the first time his lips parted in something of a smile.

I could hardly convince him I was not siding in her escape; nor did he leave until my husband returned. When, after hearing him reiterate what I had already told him, that Di. had wanted to come and live with us, and that I had persistently refused to harbor her, he went away in something of a pleasant mood, but urging that some one did help her, and it he found who, they would dearly pay for it.

The night was past in fruitless search; and thus day after day was spent for nearly a week, and still no tidings from the runaway. During the time he had sent out scouts, the boys mentioned before, far and near, while he remained at home, lest during his absence she might slip in and get the few things she left behind. Strange as it may seem, in his frenzy he took down the Bible and hunted the "births," and deliberately scratched Diantha's name from the family record; while he never ceased to blame his wife for the part she had taken, or he imagined she had taken, in the affair.

Time rolled on, and still no tidings. She seemed as completely lost as if she were dead. Little by little he commenced to relent. What if she should be dead. Surely he would be to blame for it. Thus he imagined, as he thought to himself, as day after day passed without an assurance that she even lived.

Silently her mother wept, as only a mother can weep, and the old man even let her leave home and visit the neighbors, to see if some one would not take pity on her tears and tell her that Diantha at least lived and was safe.

The suspense was growing terrible.

"She must have perished on that fearful night," he commenced to relent. "I believe if I knew she was alive and well I could forgive her, even if she was married."

He took down the old family Bible again and hunted the place where the loved name was written.

Ah, how well he could remember when she was such a wee bit of a thing. He could see her as she grew larger, as she clambered on his knee. O how much comfort she had been to him, and how sad and lonely home was without her. He seized a pen, and in a clear, bold hand he rewrote her name in the good old book, closed and carefully placed it back on the shelf, then folding his arms behind him, he paced the floor a perfect picture of a miserable man.

Where was Diantha all this time? We will simply say she was not idle. She had studied the cost. She knew that in the village, where we left her, lived relatives of Ebenezer. To their house she went after she had gone from home to house, until she found one lady who needed help. To each she told her story in her own artless way. In each case she found friends who promised to keep her secret and not betray her whereabouts.

After arriving at his friends, she found that he was not at home. His friends insisted that she should stay till his return, which she finally consented to do.

He came at last. We will let the curtain drop over their meeting. Suffice it to say he would not listen to her trying to earn her own living, but nobly said:

"My darling girl, you shall suffer no more at your father's hands. I will protect you if you will let me."

They were married the following day, and Ebenezer himself went bravely back, after they had annoyed them with their silence a week or two, and broke the news to her mother, and asked her forgiveness, which was only too gladly given.

The old gentleman pretended to be huffy for a few days, and then relented, and bid the prodigals to return to the parental roof, and in the glad reunion all were happy.

Thus ends our romance in real life.

## THE END.

Kind hearted old gentleman—"What are you crying for, Bub?"

Poor boy—"Lost a dime."

Kind hearted old gentleman—"Did you drop it in the water?"

Poor boy—"No, sir. My little brother he dropped in with it."

Kind hearted old gentleman—"Gracious me! we must call for assistance."

Poor boy—"Yes, sir. I want them ten cents awful bad."

## Set Back Forty-two Years.

"I was troubled for many years with kidney complaint, gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old, worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-two, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—Father.

There was the usual harmonic combination of Louis XIV. chairs, Persian rugs and Queen Anne architecture, and Angelina exclaimed, as a swarthy, black-eyed lad came up the path, "What a charming complement to our aesthetic surroundings—a genuine Italian boy; speak to him, Horatio." And Horatio asked, "Parlate Italiano?" And the boy said, in soft, liquid Tuscan. "What are you givin' us, boss? Do yer wanten buy any peanuts, sa-ay?"

A man irresistibly concludes that it must be a very pleasant world in which every passer-by regards him with a pleasant look and a smile; but his satisfaction is lessened when he discovers, upon his arrival home, that he has been carrying on the tail of his fur-trimmed overcoat two white camphor bags, which "madam" thoughtfully pinned there when she put it away in the spring.

## Chicago Ahead.

All the world now looks up to Chicago as the great Western metropolis of America, being far ahead of all competing cities; but none the less so, in its line, is Electric Bitters. From their real intrinsic value they have advanced to the front, and are now far ahead of all other remedies, positively curing where everything else fails. To try them is to be convinced. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents per bottle.

The Turks were at a Franch banquet. Toward the conclusion of the feast one Frenchman selected a toothpick from a tray of those useful implements lying near him, and politely passed the receptacle to his neighbor, who, however, peremptorily declined his offer, exclaiming, "No thank you, I have already eaten two of those things, and I want no more."

Gouverneur (N. Y.) Herald.

With great pleasure we can recommend as a radical cure for rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil. This wonderful remedy has been extensively used by a large number of people who daily testify to its marvelous effects.

The saving of the world is in its nameless saints. Each separate star seems nothing; but a myriad scattered stars break up the night, and make it beautiful.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.

## TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.

THE poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the girl as well as the boy, may just as well earn a few dollars in honest employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to earn it for them. We can give you employment all the time, or during your spare hours only; traveling, or in your own neighborhood, among your friends and acquaintances. If you do not care for employment, we can impart valuable information to you free of cost. It will cost you only one cent for a postal card to write for our prospectus, and it may be the means of making you a good many dollars.

Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money, and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from \$10 to \$100 a week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, honorable, straightforward and profitable. Attend to this matter NOW, for there is MONEY IN IT for all who engage with us. We will surprise you and you will wonder why you never wrote to us before. We send FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address: BUCKEYE MFG CO., (Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.

## CARD COLLECTORS!

First.—Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

Second.—Ask him to give you a bill of it.

Third.—Mail us his bill and your full address.

Fourth.—We will mail you free seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's

## "SEVEN AGES OF MAN."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,  
116 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## LA CYGNE NURSERY!

(One mile north of depot.)

Eight Million Hedge Plants!

One Hundred Thousand Apple,

Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and

Other Fruit Trees!

Fifty Thousand Small Fruits!

All kinds of Hardy Ornamental shrubs, Trees, Vines and Bulbs.

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## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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In large or small amounts on five years time, at

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Jack, California Joe,

And other celebrated Indian fighters, scouts, hun-

ters and guides. A book of Thrilling Adven-

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GREATER DURABILITY.

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No disease or ailment so long exist where Hop  
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They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.  
To all whose employment causes irregular-  
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quire an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant,  
Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intox-  
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No matter what your ailment or symptoms  
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ters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you  
only feel bad or miserable, use them at once.  
It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

\$500 will be paid for a case they will not  
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suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.  
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged  
drunken nostrum, but the Purest  
Medicine ever made; the "ITALIAN FRIEND"  
and "HOP" and no person or family  
should be without them.

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for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and  
narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send  
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Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a larger circulation than any agricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers published in the country. Its patrons are cash customers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:  
In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper. A departure from this rule will often withhold the article from publication till next week's issue if not altogether. Do not forget this.

NEWSPAPER LAW.  
The courts have decided that:  
First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.  
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humbugs and swindles, but we cannot of course vouch for the good faith of our advertisers. If our readers wish to protect themselves they will pay out no money for anything until they have received it. A little care will obviate many difficulties.  
All communications should be addressed to MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1881.

SENATOR INGALLS is in Washington, and will not return to Kansas till after the extra session.

PERSONS have recently been arrested in San Francisco charged with making and "showing the queer."

THE report is now that gold has been found in Missouri about three miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.

A COMPANY of regular infantry from Fort Wayne, is under orders to guard the remains of the late president.

THE coinage at the various mints for September was \$7,840,300, of which \$2,400,000 were standard silver dollars.

THE linseed oil works of Grove & Bros., Philadelphia, were burned with a loss of between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

ONE hundred and three thousand pounds of gold was transmitted from Paris by Saturday's steamers for America.

REV. TALMAGE, the great Brooklyn preacher, says he can't bring himself to the point where he can honestly pray for Guiteau.

AN earthquake in Italy has left about four-fifths of the inhabitants of Abrezzi shelterless. Over one thousand houses were destroyed.

TWO farmers' wives living near Atlanta, Ill., had a desperate fight last week, which resulted in serious injury to one of them.

INCENDIARY fires are reported numerous in Russia, said to be owing to discontent of the peasantry with the bad pay for labor.

A MAN was hanged in Titusville, Penn., on the 1st inst., who confessed that during his lifetime he had murdered seven men.

SENATOR FAIR received a telegram from Senator Platt, of Connecticut, last week, by which it is definitely settled that Fair will pair with Platt.

A HURRICANE visited Clair county, Michigan, on the night of the 21st, and did great damage to property. Two men were killed by falling trees.

A FIRE in Eldred Town, Penn., destroyed sixty buildings in the business portion of the town with a total loss of \$100,000. Insurance about one half.

THE saloons of London were besieged the other day by prayer meetings on the opposite side of the street, in imitation of the American crusade, but entirely unsuccessful.

A LARGE distillery in Lafayette, Indiana, owned by Mohr & Mohr valued at \$125,000, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last, insured to the amount of \$91,825. The Ewry Woollen Mills valued at \$13,000 and insured for \$4,500 were also destroyed. Two hundred head of cattle belonging to the distillery were killed by the heat and all the pens destroyed, with an insurance of \$14,000.

## ABOUT LOTTERIES.

There is an abundance of circulars just now being sent out advertising a lottery in the interests of the "Orphanage of Our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel, Stradbally, Queen's county, Ireland, under the care of the Sisters of the Presentation Order." This lottery business is getting to be extremely "thin," and whether this particular one, which purports to be a means of raising support for the Irish people, be it a reality or not, signifies but little, for as the Western Rural well says:

"As this lottery must be classed with other lotteries, it partakes of their fraudulent character whether the institution exists or not. The circular says that 'dear Erin is the land of sorrows.' That is true. But gambling will not relieve them. In fact the circular is eloquent, so eloquent indeed that it verges on the improbable. At all events we warn our readers against having anything to do with any lottery, whether it be presented with the bold impudence of the Kentucky and Louisiana schemes or comes cloaked in the garb of the church."

## CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

One of our exchanges makes the very wise remark that the different agricultural editors should be a little more diligent in their efforts to restrain farmers from leaving their implements exposed to the weather. We are sure THE SPIRIT has always maintained this ground and has always recognized that the success of a farmer depended in great measure upon the fact, that he was never in too much of a hurry to see that his tools were well taken care of, and shelter provided on purpose.

The action of the elements during the winter months are very wearing on any implements left without protection, and almost as much pains should be taken to provide cover for them as for the live stock. If every one would see to it that these precautions are taken the opening of spring would not be attended with so many annoyances, finding everything rusty and out of order, and generally with altogether too much expense for repairs. Care ought to be exercised in this particular without ceasing.

## WHAT DOES IT SIGNIFY?

Intelligence received from the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., announces the discovery of a new comet located in the constellation of Virgo. It is a striking coincidence that this new and bright comet appeared at the same hour President Garfield was breathing his last. It was first seen by E. E. Barnard in Nashville, Tenn., who has made claim through Prof. Swift for the Warner prize of \$200 in gold. This makes the fifth comet seen since May 1st, and of this number four have appeared from almost the same spot in the heavens.

A SPECIAL from Deming New Mexico, says: "This morning two Texas cow boys who had got drunk mounted their horses and rode through the depot scattering the passengers in every direction. One of them struck a leading merchant with a six shooter. He then captured the dining-room at the depot but was killed by the deputy sheriff while resisting arrest."

A STATEMENT from Washington of the public debt shows a decrease during September of \$17,483,641. Cash in treasury \$250,686,547; gold certificates \$5,248,920; silver certificates \$64,149,910; certificates of deposit out-standing \$8,315,000; refunding certificates \$636,950; legal tenders out-standing \$346,681,016; fractional currency out-standing \$7,098,506.

THIS afternoon the steamboat Elizabeth J. Irving took fire at the town of Port Hope, Frazer river near Chicago, and was totally consumed. She had on board the mails, eighty passengers and a full freight. All the passengers it is thought were saved, but a number of Indians are supposed to be lost. The boat cost \$80,000.

READERS will remember a recent account of the wandering away of Mrs. A. G. Chester in a fit of mental aberration from Topeka in our last issue. Her remains were discovered last Sunday in the Kansas river.

THE La Cygne coal and mining company have at last found a three foot vein of very good coal, and the city of La Cygne promises to be quite a coal mining and shipping point.

THE dispatches of a late date give the following, which come with a refreshing sense of advancement; we have always had an idea that the Southern people were warm-hearted notwithstanding their mistakes, and the following facts serve only to strengthen the opinion. A common sympathy and the bitterest enemies will sometimes grasp hands again in hearty fellowship. The dispatch says: "The ex-confederates, at their reunion at Moberly, Mo., last night, adopted resolutions expressing themselves in full sympathy with the nation's grief for the untimely death of President Garfield, and offering heartfelt condolence and prayers for the stricken family; deprecating the growth of seeds of assassination in the land; denying that any ex-confederate soldier desires a pension from the federal government; reaffirming their acceptance of the issues of the late war; denouncing train robbers, and calling for the extermination of that class of criminals."

THE question has been raised that the president did not have the medical care which was necessary, but on this subject the Medical Record, a standard authority, says: "It is, we believe, the general verdict of the profession, that the late president received all the aid which medical science, intelligently applied, could furnish. Looking back upon the case, even with the light of the autopsy before us, it is impossible for any one to say that any different mode of treatment would have saved the patient's life. And furthermore, we may claim that medical art prolonged for months a life which might otherwise have ended in a few days or weeks. We believe that this can be truthfully said, and that it will be echoed and indorsed by the medical profession."

MR. J. B. CHAPMAN, who for so many years ably edited the Beloit Democrat, a six-column quarto he established there, has recently disposed of the paper to Mr. W. F. Huddleson, who no doubt will successfully continue its publication. Mr. Chapman has re-engaged in the newspaper business at Topeka, and his gentlemanly traits and able editorials will make him hosts of new friends in that community. Success to both members of the craft, is our wish.

A RECENT scene in France reminds one vividly of incidents so graphically told in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." A returned convict was arrested by Communistic authorities charged with having betrayed the commune, tried amid hisses and shrieks of vengeance, and was not even allowed a defense, but banished ignominiously without a hearing. It would lead one to think the commune was not yet dead.

REPORTS from Wantonia, Wis., say that on September 29th a terrible tornado swept the valley some distance west of that place, completely destroying a space eighty rods wide and six miles in length. About a dozen persons were seriously injured but none killed outright, and the loss of property probably exceeds \$50,000.

AN officer of Gen. Carr's command reports that when they returned to Cibola they found that Indians had exhumed the bodies of Capt. Hentig and settlers killed there. The captain's body was badly mutilated, one hand and foot being gone. It is believed that his real murderer has been discovered and will be arrested.

THE Lafayette bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, was robbed of \$10,000 in United States four-per-cent. bonds last week. Three men came into the bank, two of them engaged the two occupants in conversation while the third stole the bonds. All three escaped undetected.

JOSEPH S. HAMAR, the St. Louis absconding member of the live stock firm of Hamer, Steward & Barneide took with him between eighteen and nineteen thousand dollars, of which J. Price, of Emporia, Kansas, loses about \$1,200.

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE &amp; CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.  
Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commission reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments.  
WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

THE PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE  
OF KANSAS!

ESTABLISHED 1857.

## L. BULLENE &amp; COMPANY,

To the People of Kansas, Greeting:

OUR STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS IS NOW READY.

At no period have we been able to offer Greater Attractions in Stock or inducements in prices to purchasers than at present.

WE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS FOR GOODS EARLY IN THE SUMMER AND CONSEQUENTLY OWN OUR STOCK AT LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

## WE SHALL SELL THEM LOW.

WE SHALL POSITIVELY MAKE IT AN OBJECT

For the people, not only of Douglas county, but those living at a distance to

COME TO LAWRENCE

And Make Their

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR SUPERIOR STOCK

Which embraces everything belonging to the DRY GOODS AND CARPET TRADE.

We invite the attention of

## BUYERS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE

To our large stock, and guarantee as low prices as can be found in the West.

L. BULLENE &amp; CO.

This space is reserved for J. House & Co., the leading clothiers of Lawrence, who are too busy to write an advertisement.

## SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

## Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing.

BATES &amp; FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,

SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

A. G. MENGGER,

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 82 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE

KANSAS.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY &amp; DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1881.

## City and Vicinity.

## HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

Money to loan on household goods, cattle, or any personal property. Security—chattel mortgage. Office on Henry street, Lawrence, Kansas.

BOYS' boots, \$1.50. MASON'S.

If you want a first class buggy go to Jerry Glathart.

L. BULLEN & Co., change shape of their advertisement this week.

AN error crept into William Roe's notice last week. See correction.

JERRY GLATHART is the boss buggy seller, and sells the best of stock too.

THE famous Madison Square Hazel Kirke company will visit Lawrence shortly.

Do you want about the ton of phaeton you ever set your eyes on? Call on Jerry Glathart.

ALL who suffer from malaria of any kind will find a sure cure in "Sellers' Liver Pills," 25 cents a box.

JERRY GLATHART keeps "open house" every day. Call on him, he has something nice to show you.

A. G. MENGER, the shoe merchant of Lawrence, has a card in this issue. He has a fine stock of goods that will bear inspection.

YOU can get a fine buggy or spring wagon at very low figures if you will call on Jerry Glathart two doors south of THE SPIRIT office.

THE Democratic county primaries will be held on Friday evening, October 7th, instead of October 1st as erroneously announced last week.

If I had any skin or blood disease, like tetter, itch, scald head, pimples, sore eyes, scrofula, etc., I would take "Lindsey's Blood Searcher," sure.

It will not take you long to read the statement of J. House & Co., found elsewhere. Try it. They are now unpacking the many boxes of goods daily arriving.

THE first of the season—the millinery opening of Mrs. E. L. Farnum on October 7th and 8th, Friday and Saturday of this week. Ladies, don't fail to see the fine display.

WE surmise the millinery display of Mrs. E. L. Farnum on next Friday and Saturday will eclipse anything yet seen in fall and winter goods in Lawrence. Ladies be there and judge for yourselves.

A SEVERE hail-storm visited this section last Thursday afternoon and did great damage to everything exposed in the country. Further comment is made in the weather report of Prof. F. H. Snow in another column.

IN New York the drappings which were the exterior evidence of interior sorrow existing for the death of President Garfield, are now nearly all down and carts will visit all parts of the city and collect as much of the mourning clothes as may be useful to the sufferers by fire in Michigan.

CHILDREN'S boots, \$1.00. MASON'S.

LAWRENCE citizens have recently had another railroad bait thrown to them from the U. P. road, who wish a right-of-way to build one of their branch lines through town on Vermont street, when they will proceed to leave the city in the lurch by straightening the main line, which will throw the track about five miles north of the city. It is needless to say the many promises for a fine iron railroad bridge, a handsome new depot in South Lawrence, and other attractions, will not avail this time.

A FIRE broke out on last Sunday evening in the building occupied and owned by Mrs. Casey, dealer in second hand goods, consuming almost the entire stock. It was only through the efficient work of the fire company that the entire stock was saved. The building and stock of goods were an entire loss as there was no insurance. J. B. Parnham, who occupies the building adjoining on the north, and who is a dealer in marble, also had a few goods damaged by smoke and water. A. Storm had a few stoves and other articles stored in a vacant building near, and also suffered a slight loss.

A RELIGIOUS newspaper is a necessity in every family, and we know of none better than The Methodist published in New York. It is ably edited by the Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D. D., L. L. D., and the Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., L. L. D., which fact is enough to commend it to all. The Methodist is bright, crisp and newsy; its editorials are able, it publishes a weekly sermon and an excellent exposition of the Sunday-school lesson, serials, church news, temperance notes, a department for young folks and a large amount of miscellaneous matter. Its subscription price, \$2 a year, is a marvel of cheapness, as it contains from twenty to twenty-four pages in every number, with cut leaves and in admirable shape for filling or binding. For particulars write to H. W. Douglass, publisher, No. 15 Murray St., New York.

## Weather Report for September, 1881.

From observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas.

The month was remarkable for its high temperature, in which it surpassed all previous Septembers of our record, and for its abundant rainfall, which was nearly double the average and has been exceeded in but one preceding September (1874). The hail accompanying the heavy rain of the 29th, was very large and destructive. Many of the stones were from six to ten inches in circumference and in two well authenticated instances attained a weight of one pound.

## MEAN TEMPERATURE.

70.59 degrees, which is 4.30 degrees above the average September temperature of the thirteen preceding years. Maximum, 99 degrees, on the 3d and 5th; minimum, 42.5 degrees, on the 17th; range 56.5 degrees. There was no frost during the month at this station. Mean at 7 a. m., 64.13 degrees; at 2 p. m., 81.82 degrees; at 9 p. m., 68.23 degrees. The mercury reached or exceeded 90 degrees on 14 days—which is unprecedented for September.

## RAINFALL.

5.72 inches, which is 2.59 inches above the September average. Rain fell on eleven days. There were four thunder showers. The hail of the 29th destroyed window glass in Lawrence to the value of several thousand dollars. The entire rainfall for the nine months of the year 1881 now completed has been 25.47 inches, which is 3.06 inches below the average rainfall for the same period in the thirteen preceding years.

## MEAN CLOUDINESS.

43.89 per cent. of the sky, the month being 3.12 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days, 16 (entirely clear, 6); half clear, 4; cloudy, 10; (entirely cloudy, 6). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 46.33 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 43 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 42.93 per cent.

## WIND.

S. W. 40 times; N. W., 18 times; S. E., 10 times; S., 6 times; N. E., 5 times; N., 5 times; E. 5 times; W., twice; Calm once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 11,722; which gives a mean daily velocity of 390 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 16.25 miles. The highest velocity was 65 miles an hour on the 29th.

## MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.

29.001 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.033 in., at 2 p. m. 28.974 in., at 9 p. m. 28.996 in.; maximum, 29.308 in., minimum, 28.693 in., on the 29th; monthly range, 0.615 in.

## RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Mean for the month, 60.76; at 7 a. m., 71.63; 2 p. m. 43.46, at 9 p. m. 67.2; greatest, 100, on the 30th; least, 16.1, on the 24th. There was one fog—on the 30th.

The following table furnishes a comparison with preceding Septembers:

September	Mean temperature.	Mean precipitation.	Mean relative humidity.	Mean cloudiness.	Mean wind velocity.
1863	62.22	93.0	29.0	4.29	46.77
1869	64.33	85.0	30.0	4.45	45.44
1870	67.83	88.5	53.0	2.32	68.06
1871	65.16	92.5	36.0	1.49	34.37
1872	66.73	94.0	37.0	2.58	33.33
1873	66.25	94.0	36.0	3.76	40.78
1874	67.03	94.0	41.0	6.45	45.89
1875	65.76	95.0	38.0	1.39	37.68
1876	64.70	92.0	34.0	3.58	38.89
1877	66.93	90.0	43.0	1.35	32.28
1878	67.58	94.5	41.0	2.51	30.68
1879	65.40	92.0	42.0	3.57	37.00
1880	64.59	85.0	42.0	2.46	32.00
1881	70.59	99.0	42.5	6.72	43.89
Mean of 14 Septembers.	66.13	92.0	38.9	3.31	40.99

CHOICE all-calf cap toes, \$1.00, at MASON'S.

## ASTONISHING THE WORLD.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

THE popular dry goods house of Geo. Innes & Co., present their respects to our readers in this issue. Their extensive enlargement of their handsome and convenient salesrooms, completed this summer, enabled them to put in even a larger stock than ever before. The late styles they have in are unusually handsome and are attracting more than ordinary inspection. Call and see.

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One hundred and ten head—one buck and six ewes. Cotswolds, the rest mostly Cotswold grades, will sell in numbers to suit purchasers. Terms cash, young cattle or young mules.

Address, WM. ROE, VINLAND, Douglas county, Kans.

## Wanted!

Agents in every county in the state for a good paying business. Money can be made rapidly at the terms offered. None but persons having the best of reference need apply. For particulars address THE SPIRIT office Lawrence, Kans.

MR. A. S. RICKER and family, of this county, started yesterday for a visit to relatives and friends away back in Maine. Mr. Ricker is an old citizen and a good one, and the whole community will wish the family a pleasant visit and safe return.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gamgee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

DR. HUSON, a venerable old pioneer is lying quite low, the result of a congestive chill.

## The Great Barnum-London Show, to Exhibit Here on Thursday, Oct. 13.

It is a just claim that the name of the venerable and most successful of all managers stands high above every other on the scroll of honor as a successful dispenser of public recreation, and wholesome, moral and innocent amusement. Compared with all others, it is about as radiant sunlight to pale moonbeams. He has furnished fun and education for three generations. The gray-haired grand parents smile as they remember him, the middle-aged go about their daily toil with lighter hearts when they know he is approaching, and the cherub-world grows wild with joy as they dream and gleefully talk of the blessed hours of unalloyed happiness he invents for them. No man, however ingenious, could write a history of the last five decades without devoting a chapter to him. Rich and cherished at home and honored abroad, he is the only true and correct representative showman. He hates charlatanism, detests vain boasts his delusive pledges of small managers who seem to conceive that promises are made only to be broken, and abhors exaggeration in whatever form its hydra-head appears. To his glory and untarnished honor he never in his life advertised a feature, act or curiosity which he did not exhibit. It is to the shame of nearly all other managers that they have done this cruel and unfair thing to an unsuspecting and too credulous public, who only forgive the offense to endure its wicked repetition.

There can be no competition with this magnificent combination of the four leading shows of the world. As the broad expanse of the blue ocean is hundreds of times greater than the little streams without number which make up its limitless volume, so tower shadows and swallows up all common shows. As aptly remarked by the New York Herald, "It puts an end to all ordinary circus business." It is so infinitely great, so grandly stupendous that all other attempts to amuse the public by lesser managers are dwarfed and ludicrous. There is a dignity, a tone, a moral element and respectability found about and entertainment bearing the honored name of the great manager, P. T. Barnum, that is painfully and conspicuously absent from any other. Clergymen, statesmen, professional people and the better classes, together with the honest and humble people rush as a mass to witness his exhibitions. In Washington the president of the United States, members of his cabinet, United States Senators and Congressmen, and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, attended the exhibition, nearly every one personally thanking Mr. Barnum for the immense amount of recreation afforded. General Garfield familiarly called him "The Kris Kringle of America," and his exhibition "A National Kindergarten." Over one hundred distinguished statesmen, authors and citizens gave him and his managers a voluntary written endorsement, saying that "they had never seen like, even in Europe."

And they were right, for nowhere else can you see Chang, the Chinese Giant, nearly nine feet high, General Tom Thumb and wife, the midget married pair, the Seven Giant wonders, illustrating nature's waywardness, the faultless wild animal collection, from which no one specimen found in the leaves of natural history is absent; the resplendent street pageant which is brighter and more pregnant in brilliant surprises than an oriental vision; the twenty elephants whose ponderous tread makes the earth tremble; the score of camels, harnessed and drawing golden chariots; giraffes, zebras, elks and deer, under the passive influence of the rein; 200 champion leapers, riders, tumblers, wrestlers, posturers, and aerial specialists in bitter battle in their separate rings for medal and mastery, and countless good things which we have no space to speak of. Think of it! And for one price of admission, the same as charged by ordinary shows which every year perambulate the country.

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1873	66.25	94.0	36.0	3.76	40.78
1874	67.03	94.0	41.0	6.45	45.89
1875	65.76	95.0	38.0	1.39	37.68
1876	64.70	92.0	34.0	3.58	38.89
1877	66.93	90.0	43.0	1.35	32.28
1878	67.58	94.5	41.0	2.51	30.68
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DR. HUSON, a venerable old pioneer is lying quite low, the result of a congestive chill.

## Republican County Convention.

The Republican county convention in their session last Saturday, made the following nominations for the respective county offices: For sheriff, H. B. Asher; for treasurer, Paul R. Brooks; for county clerk, N. O. Stevens; for register of deeds, A. G. Honnold; for surveyor, Alva H. Pearson; for coronor, Dr. R. Morris; for commissioner, first district, John C. Walton.

The committee of five on resolutions furnished the following report:

WHEREAS, A spirit of turbulence and disorder has been showing itself in various parts of our land, culminating in the assassination of the honored president of our county, and whereas, the Republican party is pre-eminent the party of law and order, and the only way to preserve order is to enforce the laws of the land; therefore

Resolved, That any one accepting a nomination from this convention shall be understood as pledging himself to the people of this county to use all his official power to enforce all the laws of the state without exception.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Douglas county, now as ever, stands upon its devotion to the principles of true Republican freedom, and now as in the past, the conservator of law, order, society and good government.

Resolved, That in the death of the people's choice for president, the country has sustained an irreparable loss; that we recognize in the deceased president a statesman of great purity of personal character, of eminent culture, and almost unexampled ability, whose death is lamented throughout the civilized world; but nevertheless, we have full confidence from his past career as a Republican and public man, that the reins of government have fallen into capable, honest, true hands, and we look confidently to President Arthur to sustain alike the principles of the government and of the great party which placed him in power.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Douglas county, at this their first convention since the death of her eminent husband, send to the wife of the deceased president their sincere condolence and sympathy.

Resolved, That time and experience demonstrate that the only safety to Republican institutions is in the success, the unity, and the thorough organization everywhere of the Republican party—a party which struck the shackles from millions of bondmen, opened up the plains of the West for homesteads to the free, made suffrage universal, and has been the party of progress, honesty, education, and advanced civilization.

It is the belief of the writer that the above resolutions were changed in some particulars from the way they were read in the convention, but we publish them from copy furnished.

## Facts that we know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other remedies had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, severe coughs and colds, hoarseness, or any throat or lung disease, if you will call at Barber Bros. Price one dollar per bottle.

SEE our calf shoes for women, at MASON'S.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED. To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for \$2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A PROMINENT LAWYER'S OPINION. From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

In one of our New England exchanges we observe that Wm. T. Filley, Esq., of Pittsfield, attorney at law and assistant judge police court, and late county commissioner, was restored to perfect health and activity, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He had suffered with rheumatism for years intensely; but by the recent use of the remedy he was, as stated, completely cured, and says the oil deserves the highest praise.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES. It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long, bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Exchange. See another column.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD. Should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber Bros.

DIED! During the past year hundreds of persons whose lives could have been saved by "Dr. Barker's German Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

FEVER AND AGUE. Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German fever and ague remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

For twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$23.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any thirty-two addresses for one year, sixteen addresses for two years, eight addresses for four years or one address for thirty-two years, and Chamber's Encyclopedia, fifteen volumes, or we will send one copy of our paper and this excellent encyclopedia for eight dollars (\$8).

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## Horticultural Department.

## Horticultural Notes.

Too much care cannot be taken in using Paris-green and other poisons in applying them to plants, trees, bushes, etc., in destroying insects, frequent instances of death being the result of poisons getting into cuts, bruises, sores, etc.

Both currant and gooseberry bushes are best set in November, or any time after the frost has killed the leaves. They start so very early in the spring that it is almost impossible to plough the land and set them in season with other work.

Apple trees which bear inferior northern fruit should be grafted to desirable varieties. It is only a little work to graft a tree, and then with a little attention yearly, a tree which formerly afforded no income may be made a source of considerable profit yearly. Grafting is a simple operation, and any person can easily learn so that he can practice and every man and boy who lives on a farm should understand how to perform so simple an operation.

Chinch bugs hibernate through the winter in straw, cornstalks, rubbish, bark, etc. They are comparatively free from insect enemies. Prairie fires probably kept them within bounds before the prairies were settled, but now it is almost impossible to raise spring wheat or barley on land infested by these insects the previous year, but corn and the winter grains can be grown. Extremely cold weather appears sometimes to kill them, but generally they appear cold proof. Quails are known to feed upon them, and prairie chickens and blackbirds have a reputation for doing so, but the positive proof is wanting. Diversified crops are claimed by some writers to hold them in check.

The evidence is accumulating that apples keep better in moist or damp cellars than in dry ones. It is probable, says James Vick, that this may be established as a fact. It would no doubt be a blessing to most country houses, in a sanitary point of view, if their cellars were used only for small supplies of vegetables, and that they should at all times be ventilated as well as possible. Special cellars for fruit and vegetables are in use in some parts of the country. The walls rise only a foot above the surface of the ground; they are covered with a double floor, filled in between with sawdust, and over all is a roof. If room is desirable, low walls, one story above ground, can support the roof.

The average growth of the leading desirable varieties of timber planted in belts or groves and cultivated, has been found by the observation and experience of reliable men to be in twelve years as follows: White maple, one foot in diameter and thirty feet high; ash, leaf-maple or box-elder, one foot in diameter and twenty feet high; white willow, one and one-half feet in diameter and fifty feet high; yellow willow, one and one-half feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high; Lombardy poplar, ten inches in diameter and forty feet high; blue and white ash, ten inches in diameter and twenty-five feet high; black walnut and butternut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high. The growth varies, of course, according to conditions and circumstances. When a tree is planted in soil suited to it and all conditions are favorable to its habits and developments, it will make a more thrifty and rapid growth than if planted in unfriendly soil.

A correspondent of the Farming World gives the following remedy for the peach borer, which is worth a trial: "Get a pint of crude carbolic acid, costing 25 cents, and sufficient for twenty gallons of the wash. Take a tight barrel and put in four or five gallons of soft soap, with as much hot water to thin it, then stir in the pint of carbolic acid, and let stand over night or longer, to combine. Now add twelve gallons of rain water and stir well; then apply to the base of the trees with a short broom or brush, taking pains to wet the inside of all crevices. This will prevent both peach and apple borers. It should be applied the latter part of June in this climate, when the moth and beetles usually appear. The odor is so pungent and lasting that no eggs will

be deposited where it has been applied, and the effect will continue until after the insects have done flying. If the crude acid cannot be obtained, one-third of the pure will answer, but it is more expensive."

Prof. Beal says: "If you have money to fool away, seed down your young orchard to clover and timothy or sow a crop of wheat or oats. If you want the trees to thrive, cultivate well till they are seven to ten years old. Spread ashes, manure or salt broadcast. Stop cultivating in August, weeds or no weeds; this allows the trees to ripen for winter. The question whether to cultivate old orchards or not must be answered by manuring the trees. If the color of the leaves is good and they grow well and bear fine fruit they are doing well enough, even if they are in grass. But if the leaves are pale, the annual growth less than a foot on twelve year old trees, and the fruit small and poor, something is the matter and they are suffering for want of cultivation, or manure, or both. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture. Look at the sheep and not at the pasture, and if they are plump and fat they are all right."

## Report of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, Held September 24, 1881.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The monthly meeting was held at the residence of G. F. Espenlaub near Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kans. The attendance was quite large, members being present from Wyandotte county, Kans., Clay, Platt and Jackson counties, Missouri. A large table was spread with all the good things to satisfy the inner man. After dinner, of which all partook heartily the society was called to order by the president, J. C. Evans, of Clay county, Missouri.

The committee on small fruits reported strawberries badly injured by the extremely hot and dry summer, but where land had been deeply subsoiled they stood the drought well.

Committee on vineyards reported those who held grapes back for better prices have done well this season as grapes are now bringing from seven to eight cents per pound, but holding back for higher prices don't always pay, as often birds destroy large quantities or heavy rains cause the ripe grapes to burst, which is then followed by attacks of bees.

Committee on stone fruits report about half a crop of Wild Goose and Miner plums, which are two of the best paying varieties. Peaches, no crop, hardly enough to create an appetite for them.

Committee on orchards reported fair crops of apples near Lee's Summit, Mo., on young orchards.

Special committee reported on the exhibits of fruits the society made at Bismarck and Kansas City. Through this committee the society received the following premiums at Bismarck: For best collection of fruits \$150; for best collection of grapes \$10; for best collection of pears \$10; for best collection of peaches \$10; for best collection of quinces \$10, also for best plants of several varieties of apples, in all amounting to \$212. The secretary received first premium for best collection of fruits at Kansas City Exposition. Also several of its members took first premiums for smaller collections and plates of fruit.

A motion was carried to make an exhibit at St. Louis fair if sufficient inducements are held out.

Several members were added during the meeting. The society is in excellent working order, and all enjoyed themselves splendidly, the weather adding much to the occasion. The following premiums were awarded as follows: Best collection of apples, J. C. Evans; best collection of peaches, A. S. Goodman; best plate black grapes, G. F. Espenlaub; best plate white grapes, G. F. Espenlaub; best plate of fall apples, J. C. Evans; best plate of winter apples, A. L. Goodman; best plate cling peaches, A. L. Goodman; best plate seedling peaches, G. W. Hopkins; best table bouquet A. L. Goodman; best hand bouquet, A. L. Goodman.

The society adjourned to meet at Mr. Craven's office in Kansas City on the third Saturday of October.

G. F. ESPENLAUB.

## State Horticultural Society.

Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LAWRENCE, KANS., Sept. 10, 1881.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society has been called to meet in Lawrence, Douglas county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1881, in response to a cordial invitation from the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The attendance from abroad will be provided with free accommodations, and every hospitality for their comfort.

Division, county and local horticultural societies are urged to be present by delegations. County vice presidents are requested to make their annual report in person to the meeting, or in writing, promptly, to the secretary, by December 1st.

All persons interested in the work of the society are not only invited, but will be cordially welcomed, and given every opportunity to participate in the discussions.

The present status of the horticultural interest in our state, and the important relations she is rapidly obtaining to her sister states, in a commercial point, are developing questions of deep interest and concern relative to the management and disposition of the products of the orchard, the garden, and the vineyard; the proper consideration of which, should be a sufficient inducement to bring together a large representative element from all sections of Kansas.

The day sessions will be devoted to reports of standing and special committees; followed by discussions of the topics presented. The evenings will be made interesting with ably prepared lectures and essays, treating upon subjects of a general character, and interspersed with fine musical entertainments.

The entire exercises promise to be of an unusually high order, and both interesting and profitable to all classes engaged in the various branches of horticulture.

Liberal reductions in fare have been secured of the several railway companies operating in the state. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern, and Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf Companies will return all attendants at one cent per mile who have paid full fare going. The Union Pacific Company will return at one-fourth the regular rates. The Kansas Central Company, (not yet heard from) will undoubtedly give similar reductions. The agents of the several companies at the stations of departure will not be instructed as to returning rates, but those at stations on the return trip will furnish tickets on presentation of the secretary's certificate of attendance at the meeting. These certificates will not be honored by conductors, but must be offered at the company's ticket office before going on the train. Respectfully,  
E. GALE, President.  
G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

## Change of Bearing Year.

From the American Cultivator.

The opinion is quite generally received that the bearing year of an apple tree can be changed by picking off the blossoms during the bearing year. Whether this change has ever been accomplished in this manner is a matter for doubt. Authorities have recorded the fact that where a blight struck one side of an apple tree, destroying the blossoms of that, it caused that part of the tree to bear on the off year. No doubt such a derangement of the natural course of the tree would continue in force for a longer period in such a case as is mentioned above, than where the whole was affected in the same manner.

Our experience, however, in such cases, has been that scattering apples would year by year appear upon the side where none were expected, and that in heavy bearing years that side would finally show a very considerable amount of fruit. All such efforts to change the natural habits of the tree seem to be counteracted by the tendency of the tree to revert back to its original habits and condition. A great many attempts in this direction have been made upon young trees, but such have never, to our knowledge, been permanently successful. In any event, however, is it practicable for a man with a large orchard to remove either the blossoms or the fruit when first set, from every other tree in the orchard?

Occasionally trees have been found that from some cause bear on what is commonly known as the odd year, yet this inclination has not been permanent in its character, otherwise we should not now be considering the question of how to change the bearing year. It is true that orchardists of our acquaintance claim to have experienced the loss of foliage and blossoms of individual trees or of whole orchards on a bearing year, through the depredations of canker worms, and as a consequence the trees bore the following or off year. We have yet to learn that such a change has been permanent or complete. If such a practice were feasible or probable, we should have to-day thousands of trees bearing in the odd year. Hail stones have occasionally changed the bearing year by battering off the blossoms. Again, through the weight of snow, apple trees have been bent down, the flow of sap thus checked and the formation of fruit buds caused on the off year. It is a well known fact that whatever checks the flow of sap encourages the formation of buds. In conclusion, as an answer to the query of our correspondent, we must add, that notwithstanding the efforts made by orchardists or the changes caused by natural phenomenon, success has not yet crowned any systematic effort to change the bearing years of apple trees.

## The Peach Failure.

From the St. Louis Republican.

This is the peach season of the year, but this year there are no peaches to illustrate the fruiting time. The failure seems to be general, and the peach crop is sadly missed in the markets all over the country. There is a barren blank where in other years there has been a teeming abundance of the luscious fruit which so captivates and charms the sight, smell and taste that these senses seem quite lost without it. The croakers, to whom usually little attention is paid, proved true prophets of the peach failure, and the same conditions seems to have blasted all the peach blossoms and given the orchards a season's rest.

In a country so wide and deep as ours it rarely happens that any crop fails all round, but the peach yield of this year forms one of the exceptions. In some sections the principal industry of the people has been paralyzed by the peach failure, and certain busy marts, depots and shipping points usually full of the life and bustle of the peach harvest are now almost deserted. Little Delaware suffers most of any whole state, as the peach crop is Delaware's staff of life, and no peaches in Delaware means famine to the tillers of the soil. The average peach yield of the Delaware peninsula is about 4,000,000 baskets for the market. This year it cannot be more than 100,000 baskets. These figures will give an idea of Delaware's dilemma.

As no peaches to speak of came to New York at the usual time of plenty, messengers were sent out to see what had become of the orchards that usually supply the market of the metropolis. The bare and barren trees were found in Delaware, New Jersey and on the Chesapeake shores, and the peach growers were deep in the "dumps." Their estimate of the crop is not, by far, as liberal as that given above, and they may be nearer right about it. One thing is certain, peaches are scarce, and the people may as well make up their minds to do without them this year. Hard as this will be for consumers, it will be much worse for the producer who depend so largely upon an annual peach crop for a livelihood all the year round.

## Orchard Culture.

A practical fruit grower gives the following as his system of orchard management. In three years I improved the production of my fruit trees from 15 to 200 bushels by treating them in the following manner:

"I first reduced the top one-fourth, then in the fall I plowed the soil as I could, it being quite rocky, and turned a short furrow toward the trees. As I worked from them I let the plow fall a little lower, and when between the trees I allowed the plow to run deep, so that the water would settle away from them in the spring. I hauled a fair quantity of coarse manure, pulverized it well, and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn and beans and pumpkins. The following spring I repeated the same cultivation, and harvested the second

crop of corn, beans and pumpkins which paid me satisfactorily. My trees began to grow very fast, and that fall I harvested seventy bushels of very good apples. The following spring I manured for the third time; planted it to potatoes, which grew very large but rotted badly. I made up the loss, however, by harvesting 200 bushels of large fruit. I changed the production of a yellow belleflower tree from three-fourths of a bushel to seven bushels, and sold them for \$1.25, which I think a very good return for my labor. From my experience, I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount of roots, and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. I like fall or winter pruning. Always cover the cut with grafting wax or a thick paint. After removing the limbs by thinning out the center of the tree it has a tendency to grow broad. Too many varieties are bad."

## The Worden Grape.

From the Prairie Farmer.

This comparatively new grape is a seedling of the Concord, and almost exactly like it, except the berry and bunch are somewhat larger, about two weeks earlier, and pronounced by nearly all, of considerably better quality. It appears to be in every way the equal of its parent, in health, vigor, and productiveness, if not its superior. Everywhere that we have seen it, or heard it spoken of, it is highly praised, giving full satisfaction. It appears to flourish everywhere that the Concord does, and is fast becoming one of the standard market grapes. Some have pronounced it to be the Concord and nothing else. This is certainly a mistake, for an expert can at once tell the vine or fruit from the Concord if familiar with both. We have no doubt that many vines of the Concord have been sold for the Worden, as well as many other varieties of new and high priced vines, by swindlers. The temptation is very great to a vine peddler with an India-rubber conscience to fill an order for a dollar and a half, or a three dollar vine, with a Concord vine that he can buy for a cent and a half; and they do it too, to our own certain knowledge, and will continue to do it just so long as persons can be induced to buy of irresponsible and unknown parties.

From general report East and West, and from personal observation, we think we are safe in recommending our friends to plant the Worden wherever the Concord succeeds, and think it will be found to be superior to that standard variety in most respects. It can now be had at a moderate price of any large propagator of vines.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indolent practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Facies, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon reaches the seat of the disease, immediately soothing and restoring effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits of excess, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dizziness of Sight, Convulsion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore them in the worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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## Farm and Stock.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for publication in this department any facts not generally known, but of interest to stock raisers and farmers. "Farmers, write for your paper."

## Sow Rye.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Farmers have not yet learned to appreciate the value of rye for early spring forage for milch cows and young calves. The last of March and first of April, and even through April well into May, the season is a severe and trying term for dairy cows and young cattle, and they ought to have a range of pasture that will furnish them with food more rich and succulent than that obtained from any fodder in the barn, or what they will pick up of the last season's growth on the bleak prairies.

With a field of rye on which to graze in the spring, milch cows will give as much milk, and make as much butter as at any season of the year. It is not too late even now to sow rye. If sown immediately the probability is it will get a good start before the ground freezes up, and be ready for grazing when the blue birds make their appearance in early spring. \* \* \*

## Agricultural Notes.

Nearly all crops are short this year, but the peanut crop is represented as being the shortest of all. It is thought that Africa will be called on to make up our deficiency.

Many bad results have been reported from feeding clover hay to horses which was moulded and dusty—that which is poorly cured. None but the most carefully cured should be given to horses.

Agriculture cannot be carried on by any rigid rule. The soil of no two fields is precisely alike, or would be alike benefitted by the same treatment. No two seasons are precisely alike. All is variety and change.

All kinds of implements can be kept very well if they are covered to a sufficient thickness with straw. They should be placed on a support of wood a few feet from the ground and straw piled over them in the form of a stack.

An old gardener states that if the cucumber which grows nearest the root be saved for seed for a number of years, the result will be a smaller and earlier variety. If the fruit on the extremity be saved it will make a larger and later variety.

The railroads in Colorado run poultry trains composed of open cars, so constructed that a large number of coops may be placed on each. The fowls are chiefly marketed at Denver. The charges for carrying poultry on these cars are light.

Mr. W. N. Mills, of Woodstock, McHenry county, Ill., has constructed a silo having a capacity of 180 tons. Quite a number of silos have been constructed in Wisconsin during the past summer, those of Captain Parker, of Oconomowoc, and the agricultural college of Madison, being of large size.

The overstocking of land is one of the surest and quickest ways of ruining pastures. It is an every day thing with many farmers, who cannot be made to believe that they are getting the full benefit of a pasture unless the grass is eaten off a little faster than it has time to grow; consequently, all who put this method in practice always have bare pastures and poor cattle.

The western limit of the profitable production of corn is about 200 miles west of the Missouri. North of Iowa corn is likely to be killed by frost before it matures, and only the quick-growing varieties can be raised. East of the Alleghany mountains, except in favored localities, corn is only produced at the expense of a large amount of labor and the application of considerable manure.

Upon the farm of Jesse Pomeroy, who lives in the township of Allen, Hillsdale county, Mich., is a toad that has regularly put in his appearance every year for twenty-two years. He is quite tame, and nights and mornings can be seen in the same place on the north side of the house. The toad was marked twenty-two years ago by clipping one of its toes, consequently it is not a case of mistaken identity.

An exchange says: If there should be a wool famine in a year or two there would be nothing in the fact which would greatly surprise some of the principal authorities on wool matters.

Rot has carried off many sheep in England and on the continent, and it is said that sheep are in numbers far below the average. It may be that the American wool grower is about to find his reward for having patiently clung to his sheep through the long period of low prices.

Mr. A. A. Rhodes, an old subscriber, of Holton, Jackson county, Kans., says they have had a dry season in that section of the state, but not such a drouth as many parts of the East have suffered. Corn will be half a crop; oats, flax and grass are good; wheat not more than one-third an average crop. However, dry weather did not affect the wheat; the winter and a dry spell in April did the damage. Mr. R. says that Jackson is one of the best watered counties in Kansas, and there is an abundance of timber along the streams.

## Salt for Hogs.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Carefully conducted experiments in giving salt to swine would seem to prove its great utility, especially in the course of fattening. In the experiment to which I refer two pairs of barrow pigs were selected weighing 200 pounds apiece. One pair received, with daily allowance of food, two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was distinctly seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after two weeks the dose was doubled. After four months the weight of the salted hogs was 350 pounds each, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 pounds. The same experiment was repeated afterwards on other pigs with a like result. The farmer who conducted this experiment feeds young pigs, when weaned, a quarter of an ounce daily; breeding sows a very little during pregnancy. In the heat of summer he withholds the salt in a degree from all, as it induces a thirst which is not favorable to the growth or fattening of the animal. \* \* \*

## Stock Notes.

A great many cattle are going blind in Grundy county, Mo. It is probably the same disease which has prevailed in certain counties of Illinois. Some cures are said to have been effected by throwing gunpowder in the eyes of the afflicted animals.

One dollar's worth of food when the cow is dry is worth one dollar and fifty cents worth after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition.

The Dublin farmer claims that a full feed of hay to horses, to follow concentrated food, is wasteful, and crowds the latter out of the stomach before proper digestion occurs. This authority claims that the hay should be fed first, to avoid the above mentioned trouble. A hearty drink of water upon a full stomach also operates to push its contents into the intestines before there is proper digestion.

American stock growers must awaken more fully to the importance of keeping stock entirely free from disease and bend their energies even more than ever before toward improvement in methods of breeding and feeding, for there certainly has never been a time when American products of all kinds cut so important a figure in the world as now, and we are liable to be called upon more freely every year. Our own population rapidly increases, while stock growing in Europe seems to be attended with annually increasing disadvantage.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has been experimenting on the value of corn fodder for cows in milk as compared with good hay, and reports that in his first experiment the corn fodder is ahead. The quantity of fodder and of hay was equal, and the other items of food were unchanged, yet twenty-three cows lost fourteen pounds of milk after being kept on hay four days, and resuming corn fodder there was a gain in six days of twenty-three pounds. The fodder was cut up at the ground as soon as the ears were a little hardened, put up in stacks to cure, then cut into inch pieces and treated to hot water twelve hours in nearly air-tight boxes along with cob-meal. Mr. B. puts the comparative cost to each cow per day at twenty-one cents for hay and a little over sixteen cents for the corn fodder. It is to be doubted whether the hay fed in this experi-

ment was as good as it should be. At any rate, it is hard to believe that the best hay is not worth more than corn-stalks. More light is wanted.

## The Good Time Coming.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The labor-saving machinery of the farm will be of small advantage to the farmer unless it frees him in some degree from hard and protracted labor, and furnishes him the leisure necessary for study and experiment. Farmers have a noble calling, a good and useful profession, and they, like all other professional men, must devote some time, daily, to the study as well as to the practice of their profession, and make themselves masters of their business, availing themselves of all new discoveries and all improvements in the line of their art.

As in other professions, those who are most studious, most observing, most interested in their work, most persevering in mastering all the details of their profession, rise the highest and attain the best success; so the farmer who studies his business most thoroughly, who experiments most carefully, who is a keen and close observer, who stores his mind with the lore of the best agricultural books, who reads the best papers devoted to farming, who takes note of and applies practically the improvements constantly going on in all the departments of his calling, is on the high road to success. Such a farmer must succeed; he will take the lead in his own profession and be qualified for any position of trust, of honor or of profit to which he may be called by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

The business of farming when conducted with the moral and intellectual forces of the heart and brain, does not dwarf the mind, or pervert the judgment, or blunt the sense of honor, or corrupt the heart; but it adds strength and power to all those native forces which shed luster on character and dignity the man.

One great difficulty with the farmer heretofore, has been the lack of training for his special work, and the want of exact and scientific knowledge of his profession. Another great drawback has been the depressing influence of over-work. By the necessity of the case he has been compelled to push his business with such unflinching industry, with such incessant hard work that he has found no time, and has had but little heart for study, for improvement, for experiment or for the culture of his mind. It has been hard manual labor, hard work day after day, year in and year out.

But now times are changing—have changed. Machinery has liberated, in some measure, the farmer from incessant toil. He has now leisure for study. He can try experiments and apply his brain power to some purpose. An opportunity is now given him to rise and take his place among the thinkers, the inventors, as well as the workers of the age. The golden age of the farmer is not in the past, it is not yet come in its full brightness, but it will come, its future is certain as the rising of tomorrow's sun. J. S. B.

## Cheap Wool.

From the Ohio Farmer.

To the American wool grower to-day there is no more interesting question than "How and where can we produce wool cheap enough to compete with foreign competition?" Without a tariff to protect us we can not grow wool at all. With our present protection we might as well be satisfied. In the present tariff we feel some assurance for the future. With a higher one changes would more likely come that would seriously distress if not ruin us. We are certain to be buyers of wool for years to come, mortifying as it is to every American. By means of telegraph and rapid ocean transit we are within eight days of millions of pounds of wool that is desirable and every way suited to the wants of American manufacturers. These are facts which American wool growers might as well accept, and duly consider in all future plans and processes of producing wools. That we must grow wool is sure. That we must make some money at the business is equally sure. That we must do so despite the above facts demands the closest thought and careful consideration. The selection of suitable lands demands special attention of those who would engage in the business. Of this the cheapness of lands is of prime importance. After the necessary and essential fitness has been selected as to climate, water, and

adaption to grasses has been determined, cheap lands with grain growing possibilities, timber for fencing and shelters, high altitude for the healthfulness of sheep as well as their managers, seems to meet the requisite for successful sheep raising. If these can be secured where winters are short, without snow, where green pastures can be used every day in the year, where the inconveniences and drawbacks and uncertainties of the trans-Missouri region, such as drouths, blizzards, fires, invasions from bad elements of society and Indians, successful wool growing can be done. By these have come losses and disasters which were both vexatious and ruinous, besides being unnecessary, since better and safer localities ought and might have been secured.

On lands worth \$25 to \$100 per acre, sheep raising will be done with more or less profit, but on a necessarily small margin, and depending on other markets than wool proper. Let the question be, "How cheap can we grow wool?" Not cheap wool, but the most valuable, desirable wools that we can raise for the American market. If we can not grow wool for present prices, then cast about for the cause and find the remedy. We think it is in suitable cheaper lands.

## Hedges.

From the Western Rural.

The discussion upon the desirability of hedges will, probably, always go on, and upon our prairies, where fencing material is scarce, there will always be those who will conclude to adopt hedges to a greater or less extent. All the advantages and disadvantages of this mode of fencing have been stated over and over again, and are pretty thoroughly understood. A good hedge is lasting and effectual, and if properly cared for—which it must be in order to make a good fence—it is ornamental. The osage orange has increased in popularity among the hedge plants, and its hardiness has recommended it to those who live no further north than the latitude of Chicago, and even further north. When a good hedge is once grown, a good fence is not only constructed, but it has been more cheaply constructed than any other fence can be. It requires some little time to get a fence of this character, but when it is got you have one that will not blow down or rot down, and the time spent in trimming and caring for it, is not greater in the long run than that expended upon common fences.

The objections urged against hedges are that they shade the land and bank the snows, neither of which we regard as well founded. If the hedge is allowed to grow to the size of trees the shade will of course be detrimental, but it is not supposed that a farmer will permit such growth, which will not only destroy the value of the hedge as a fence, but will do the damage complained of. And as to the banking of snow, the hedge is no more the cause of that than a board fence is; and even a rail fence will do it. But the thing itself is not objectionable. On the contrary, it is desirable. It is better to have snow banked than to have it blown entirely off. We are not the only one who has had a fine growth of wheat along fences where the snow has been banked, while other portions of the same field upon which the snow did not lie, produced very poorly. It will not do to object to snow lying upon the ground, and upon second thought no one will do so. During such late seasons as our last spring was, it may be inconvenient to have snow preserved upon the ground as it was along hedges late into the season; but such experiences are exceptional, and do not furnish sufficient basis for the utter condemnation of hedges.

Of the kinds of hedges which have been tried, as we have already said, the osage orange has proved the most satisfactory, and will be the hedge of the future. There are some, however, who, either through an imperfect knowledge of the merits of the osage orange or from a satisfactory experience with other hedges, are not inclined to try osage. We now have before us a communication relative to buckthorn, and are especially asked as to the method of sowing the seed to plant. If the seed is gathered and dried, they will keep indefinitely. But we would not advise its cultivation. It is of very slow growth, and it is said by those who have tried it that it is not suited to this climate. Drouth affects it very much. It requires three times longer to bring it to maturity than it does the osage orange, and during two-thirds of the time it must be cultivated with great care. We repeat, that if anything is to be used for hedging, use the osage orange.

## Veterinary Department.

This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, cattle, sheep or hogs in any way injured or diseased. To benefit this class they are requested to send a plain statement of each case as possible to this office and a diagnosis and mode of treatment will be given in our next issue by the best veterinary surgeon in Lawrence. In all cases the advice will be given free of charge.

## Stifle Lameness.


From the Western Rural.

I have a two-year-old colt which a few mornings since appeared to have

lost the use of one of her hind legs. When leading her from the stable she could not lift her foot, and would hobble along on three feet, dragging the other along until we would give her a sudden start, when she would jerk it up, and then she would walk all right until she stood still awhile, when she would be the same as before. What is the trouble and cure for the same?

ANSWER.—This momentary ailment generally occurs in colts and young horses only, and rarely affects animals over five years old. The simplest remedy consists in letting the animal alone. A sudden start, by snapping a whip, is often sufficient to cause a replacement of the patella. If the animal is kept in-doors it should be placed in a stall with no slanting, or better, let it go loose in a box stall with level floor. The occurrence is due to local debility, or want of tone in the ligaments and tendons about the stifle joint. As the animal becomes older and stronger, the dislocation of the patella occurs with longer intervals until it finally disappears.

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**PILES**  
I have a two-year-old colt which a few mornings since appeared to have



NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—President Arthur and Senator Jones left this forenoon for Washington by the limited express.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Days passed ; Jennie was taken to the park, to museums and picture galleries ; she visited great stores which were bewitching and delightful to her childish mind. She never tired of Broadway, a long beautiful street, with its curlicues and ever-changing scenery. At the Sabbath came and she went to church with Aunt Lucy in the morning and to Sunday school in the afternoon with her cousins ; and then there were two or three long hours before dark to spend somehow. The little girl felt mesmeric and lonely. Sunday afternoon at home was so full of cheer and assurance. Here Aunt Lucy was taking her nap in her own room. Uncle Rufus was snoring on the lounge in the back

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Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears  
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ants, insects. 15c. per box.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 973; shipments, 365. Market steady. Bulk of sales, \$2.60@3.00.  
**ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4, 1881.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 40. Supply short and only fair quality. Range of prices, \$2.25@5.50. Bulk of sales \$3.25@3.75.  
**HOGS**—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 1,500. Market quiet. Range of prices, \$6.10@7.25. Bulk of sales \$6.60@6.65.  
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**PIGS**—Receipts, 21,000; shipments, 4,300. Market active. Range of prices, \$3.75@7.30. Bulk of sales, \$6.50@6.75.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 200, market active. Wyoming sheep, \$3.75@4.20 common to choice natives, \$2.75@4.40

**Lawrence Markets.**  
The following are the leading

THE European powers are trying to prevent the holding of the universal congress of Socialists at Bern.

eat, 1.20@1.35; new oats, 38c.; yard, 11@  
; hogs, \$5.50@6.80; cattle—feeders, \$3.00  
50, shippers \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$2.25@2.75;  
od, \$4.50@5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.50@5.00

A FARMERS' convention was held in St. Louis Monday. Report in next issue.

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ss. Lottie is the same little animal  
at captured first premium as best  
sey calf three years ago. Lollie, his  
o-year-old cow received second pre-  
mium last week for her merits. Mollv

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